

GALLIPOLIS JOURNAL.

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R. L. STEWART, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

GALLIPOLIS.
THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1862.

INDIVIDUAL SHIPPLERS.—The scarcity of small change has induced many of our citizens to issue and circulate, as money, their individual tickets or checks of indebtedness. All such render themselves amenable to the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, "to authorize payments in stamps, and to prohibit the circulation of notes of a less denomination than one dollar," approved July 17, 1862, which is as follows:

That from and after the first day of August, 1862, no private corporation, banking association, firm or individual, shall make, issue, circulate or pay any note, check, memorandum, token or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the Court.

We well know the very serious inconvenience of the great want of small change, but the laws must not be set at naught. At the present time, they are disregarded habitually. Probably there are at least twenty persons in our town, grocers, saloon-keepers, tavern-keepers, hucksters, and others, who are now putting their individual shiplers daily and hourly into circulation. All this opens wide the door of fraud, and it must not, cannot be endured. Where so many petty bits of printed paper are passing all the while from hand to hand, scarcely anybody stops to examine them and see whence they are issued, and it would be an easy matter, if the thing were tolerated, for any fellow to get off a very considerable amount upon the community and then fall or disappear altogether. We have no idea that one in ten of the "plasters" put forth upon the people will ever be redeemed. Let the law be obeyed, and, if it is not, let the penalty be strictly enforced.

A CORRECTION.

MILLERSPORT, OHIO,
October 25, 1862.
EDITOR REGISTER: I wish to correct a mis-statement which appears in your issue of October 23d, over the signature of Iowa. In the first place I am not dead. I never forged any license. I never had any thought of marrying Major Dayton's sister; and no mock marriage ever took place between us. I never carried Miss Dayton away from home; and never deceived her as to the fact of my being a married man. The history of my acquaintance with Miss Dayton is not public property, and I decline to publish it. If Major Dayton thinks he did right in shooting me in the back, without giving me any warning, I do not envy him his conscience.
L. A. PHELPS,
Major 5th Va. Reg. V. I.
—Ironton Register.

The above also needs correction. Maj. DAYTON did give Maj. PHELPS warning by sending a friend to him with information to prepare himself, instead of which the brave gentleman put spurs to his horse in order to escape by flight. It was hardly possible to shoot him any where else, than in the back, as he was too intent on getting away to show front. The shooting of Maj. DAYTON, after he had surrendered himself to the officers present, and given up his revolver, was quite in keeping with the dastardly act, for which Mr. Phelps was rightly punished. Our information is obtained from persons actually present at the rencontre.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, is authority for the statement that Gen. William O. Butler, of this State, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket in 1848, with General Cass, has joined the rebel army.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES MUST HAVE A TEN-CENT STAMP.—An order has been issued at the Internal Revenue Department, by the Commissioner, that marriage certificates must have a ten-cent stamp. The Commissioner says it comes within the meaning of the 5th clause of the excise law, relating to forms of certificates of any other description than those mentioned in schedule "B," and are therefore subject to the ten-cent stamp.

The story of imminent French interference in our affairs, telegraphed from Washington to the New York Times, is without foundation. Some of Gen. Butler's measures at New Orleans have been the subject of correspondence between our Government and France, but the letters on both sides have been amicable. Secretary Seward pronounced the report fabulous.

Fifty-one business firms of Lafayette, Indiana, publish a card, pledging themselves not to receive or countenance individual shiplers, as they "open the door for the most vexatious frauds."

General O. M. MITCHELL, died at Beaufort, South Carolina, on the 30th ult., of yellow fever, which is prevailing there.

Burnside is permanently McClellan's successor. Hooker has the most important command under him.

SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENT.—Early next week General Halleck will make a publication which will astonish the country, and may lead to or follow after very important changes.

MONSIEURS SUMMERS & BAILEY inform us that they have laid in the largest stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., in Southern Ohio, and are selling cheaper than the cheapest. We advise our up-town friends and others to give them a call, and if fair dealing will entitle men to patronage, this firm will certainly succeed. They are also paying the highest price for all kinds of country produce.

Our old friend Wm. SYMMES, of Vinton, has laid in his usual stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which we know he will sell as low for cash or approved produce, as can be purchased at any store in the county. Call on him and save money.

The Cincinnati Enquirer parades the old "locofoco" roster in a jubilant manner, for the recent political victories. When we crow, let us do so by our national birds, and not under any foul partisan emblem.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, having reported to Gen. Rosecrans at Bowling Green, Kentucky, has been assigned to his old command in the Army of the Cumberland.

The radical papers of New York protested that the success of the "Democratic" ticket in that State would be the triumph of the opponents of the war. The following passage from the New York World, of the 5th, the most zealous of the papers of that State in support of the successful ticket, shows how the conservatives construe the result:

She (New York) thunders out her demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and warns the President of the Union in which she is the chiefest State, that the Constitution and the laws and our liberties, must be sacredly upheld and guarded by their chosen custodians.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, 25th, says: "The conscript law went into effect in East Tennessee today, and is being rigidly enforced." General Kirby Smith brought an immense train of property captured in Kentucky by his forces. The loss in Chestnut's division in killed, wounded, and missing, in the three brigades, reached 1,450. The command bore the brunt of the battle at Perryville. Major-General Pippescomb was among the killed."

The Chicago Tribune, of the 7th states that the Democrats have carried both branches of the Illinois Legislature, having fifteen members of the Senate, a majority of five, and probably fifty-one members of the house, a majority of seventeen. They will, therefore, elect a U. S. Senator to serve the unexpired term of Senator Douglas, which ends March 4th, 1865. The Tribune claims, from unofficial returns, that Lovejoy is re-elected to the 5th Congressional District by 263 majority over Henderson (Dem.).

The 4th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers left Sunday evening for Camp Chase, where they are to be converted into Cavalry. Gen. Morgan's Division is on the move, but to what point we decline to state, for it may be contraband.

Major J. N. COOKE, U. S. Paymaster, informs us that we made a small mistake last week in regard to the sum he distributed among the Volunteers. Instead of eighty-four thousand, we should have stated one hundred and eighty-four thousand. Well, mistakes will happen in the best of families, but it is not our intention that Uncle Sam's boys shall be the sufferers.

The brave Capt. Montgomery, of this county, had the temerity to go into battle at Perryville with a copy of the Dispatch in his cap. A rebel ball carried away his cap, perforating the paper in a number of places. Had the gallant Captain been an inch or two shorter, he would have saved his obsequies, but then an inch or two taller would have lost his bacon. Guess the Dispatch deserved the rebel in his aim, which is about the only instance the thing ever did good.

VALLEY HOUSE, Nov. 4th, 1862.
Mr. HARPER.—Sir: I noticed in the "Journal," last winter, an acknowledgment of the receipt of a pair of Ducks from Mr. H. R. Charlesworth, of Portsmouth, and at the same time acknowledging Mr. C. to be the best shot in Scioto county, but the editor of the "Journal" could beat any man in Gallipolis, he did not care how many dogs he had. Will you state how many quails you killed on Monday last, and also how many your competitor got?—Come out now; if you can't show, own up, and I will give you a few lessons on gunning.

THE MAN WITH TWO DOGS.
The "man with two dogs" is becoming boastful over a little streak of luck, in which, on one occasion, he excelled his tutor in bagging birds. Young sportsmen are as liable to the indiscretion of vain boasting, as taking advantage of "ground shots." Our "pupil" "with two dogs," we believe is guilty of both. He forgets that we gave him on a certain occasion, when he invited several gentlemen into the fields to witness a trial of skill, in which he missed, and we killed about a dozen successive shots. His excuse then—extreme modesty in "showing off" before company. The fact is, young America needs taking down a peg, and we'll do it.

ELECTIONS.
The Democrats have elected eight and probably nine of the fourteen Congressmen in Illinois. They have also carried the State by fourteen thousand, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Owen Lovejoy is probably among the defeated Congressmen.

In Wisconsin the Republicans have elected three and the Democrats two members of Congress. One district is in doubt. The Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature. Our dispatches of the morning, report Seymour certainly elected Governor of New York, by about 10,000 majority. The Democrats have elected 18 and the Republicans 13 Congressmen. The Legislature is in doubt. In Missouri three radical Emancipationists have, so far as heard from, been elected to Congress. Cannon, Union, is elected Governor of Delaware, by 111 majority. Trimble, Dem., is elected to Congress over Fisher, Union. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

FINANCIAL.
MONDAY A. M.—The demand for money on Saturday was quite limited, and the market remained easy for good paper, rates of interest ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. Call and short time loans were obtainable at 6@8 per cent. Gold was firm at 22@30 premium, buying. There was a counter demand for all that bankers were able to supply at 32 prem. Silver was firm at 23@24 prem., buying, and demand notes brought 23@25. We quote:

BUYING. SELLING.
Gold, 25@30 prem. 32 prem.
Silver, 23@24 prem. 27 prem.
Demand Notes 23@25 prem.
—[Cin. Gazette, 10th.]

GENERAL HOSPITAL.
GALLIPOLIS, O., Nov. 11, '62.
MR. EDITOR:—Please publish the following list of deceased soldiers who longer count on a divided North; and have died in General Hospital of this city:

Daniel L. Watkins, private Co. F, 84th Ind., Oct. 17.
Martin Carpenter, private Co. C, 9th Va., Oct. 24.
S. Hawkins, private Co. E, 3d Tenn. Nov. 5.
W. C. Stewart, Sergeant Co. E, 22d Ky. Nov. 10.
Thomas Mays, private Co. D, 4th Tenn. Nov. 10.
FRED. A. CHOMLEY, Druggist.

The notorious Roger A. Pryor has got a statement into circulation in the rebel newspapers how he was taken prisoner in the battle near Centerville, and how he escaped by killing the two Yankee soldiers who had him in custody. The whole story necessarily rests on his own authority, and is manifestly a mere fabrication of his own. He is a great liar and a great braggart, and his own men say that he is a great coward. No doubt he will do a little fighting after his poor fashion if he finds it absolutely necessary, but he will never discover the necessity if he can avoid it by shutting one eye or even two.—Low Jour.

WHAT SORT OF GENERALS MUST WE HAVE
BY ASSOCIATE IN THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

History bears witness to the truth of the Rangelist who says: "Faith remove mountains;" but as many are apt to confound the actions produced by faith with those which owe their origin to desperation, we will proceed to make some explanations.

Omar, the follower of Mahomet, should be reckoned among the men actuated by faith, when, with the Koran in one hand and the scimitar in the other he traversed part of Asia, the whole of Africa, and was not even arrested by the inscription on the pillars of Hercules—"This is the end of the world." Peter the Hermit was actuated by faith, when, crucifix in hand, he drew crowds of followers from the West to the East—as Omar, four centuries before, led them from the East to the West.

Nothing less than the love of liberty could have inspired the General of Buenos Ayres, Martinez de San Martin, with the valor necessary to traverse the Andes with his little army, for the purpose of giving liberty to Chili and Peru, as he had the year previous, in 1816, given it to his own country.

How, on any other theory, explain the entrance of Garibaldi, accompanied only by a few officers of his staff, into Naples, at the very time when all the garrisons of the city were still occupied by Neapolitan soldiers, belonging to the army of the recently escaped King?

On the contrary, it was desperation that drew Bragg into this invasion of Kentucky, as Lee into that of Maryland; the same cause precipitated Breckinridge and his soldiers on to certain death at Baton Rouge, and above all, Van Dorn before the fortifications of Corinth.

The men, then, whom we require at the head of our armies, are those who feel for liberty a passion; such as her beauty merits. And these men are easily known; their love for her beams from their eyes, as it speaks from their lips on all occasions. Who ever heard from the mouth of Curtis an accent which was not in favor of liberty? or saw from his pen, a line which did not contain the principle of popular liberty? or saw from his pen, a line which did not contain the principles of popular liberty? When was General Mitchell false to the cause of true Democracy? whether addressing the masses in New York, or the loyal inhabitants of South Carolina? Has not the gallant Sigel on all occasions, manifested his love for the people, and his faith in the triumph of universal liberty, for which principle he is ready to sacrifice his life?—What shall we say in praise of General Pentius, who, even in the midst of infuriated enemies, publicly avowed his patriotism?—a patriotism as brave as his is unblemished. And, should some still doubt the great things inspired by faith in liberty, let them read to the proclamation of Fremont, giving liberty to the slaves of rebels, at a time when it caused almost universal derision, though only a few months later he people, the Senate, the House of Representatives and the President, all concurred in the same opinion. These, and men like these, who believe that Democratic institutions form the only guaranties of peace, progress and happiness, are the Commanders we must place at the head of our volunteers.

The traitors at the North will then see the inability of resistance and will cease their gloomy machinations; the rebels will lose heart, seeing they can no longer count on a divided North; and the aristocrats of Europe will cease to weary us with their insolent clamor. Then our camps will resound with patriotic songs, and confidence take the place of discouragement; then, though our flag may not be victorious in every battle, still the song of triumph will be intoned by those who are always proud to wrap themselves in the star banner; then we shall be again the great republic, with the great lakes, the great river, the great gulf, the Atlantic and Pacific, for boundaries, within which all the North Americans shall live as peacefully united as are the Vandeanes now with the French, as the Carlists are with the party of Isabella in Spain since their bloody civil war, or as the Protestant and Catholic nations of Switzerland since their numerous struggles.—Cin. Gaz.

And so General Hindman, the great Arkansas fire-eater, the terrible fellow who has talked cannon balls and bomb shells, breathed swords, pikes, and bayonets, belched powder and gunpowder, and bellowed blue flames and brimstone, has got into an Arkansas jail a thief. Alas for the instability of rebel greatness!—Low Jour.

McClellan Relieved.—Washington, Nov. 8.—Major-General McClellan has been relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac. Major-General Burnside succeeds him. McClellan is directed to report at Trenton, New Jersey.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—The drafted men are allowed until next Thursday morning to select their regiments, and their selections are confined to those organized previous to the past summer. Came Cleveland, Mansfield and Zanesville will be disposed of first, and the men will commence this week to move forward, under charge of officers appointed by Colonel Brooks.

There was some dissatisfaction among them learning that they were not to be independently organized; but they now see the great advantages of serving beside veterans, and have become pacified.

Men at Camps Portsmouth and Marietta are ordered to Camp Dennison.

DETAILS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 31st ult. contains the following:
We have advices from Holly Springs to Wednesday morning. There had been no movement of forces from that point, except the transfer of Villipigue's division to Meridian. Neither Price nor Van Dorn had made the least forward movement. They are not ready to do so, even if there was anything to be gained by it. On the contrary, they were pouring in reinforcements at a rapid rate. Every day there were fresh and large arrivals principally from Louisiana and Texas.

On Wednesday morning, our informant states, about six thousand infantry and two thousand cavalry arrived, all represented as from Texas. The defeat at Corinth is regarded in the Confederacy as a terrible blow, but they are lending their efforts to overcome it. Hence the congregation of this large force at Holly Springs, where they seem to be in constant anticipation that they will be attacked by Grant.

A gentleman who was anxious to obtain permission to bring his cotton to Memphis and exchange it for supplies for his family is reported to have made application to Gen. Van Dorn to get permission to do so. His application was considered by Van Dorn, who assured him that it was not in his power to comply with his request. He said he had instructions from the War Department of his Government to the effect that, if the people could not otherwise be prevented from taking the cotton to market, it must all be burnt. In consequence of this order, he did not feel at liberty to make an exception of the case alluded to.

We learn that an intense feeling of indignation and opposition has been excited among the people in the country in reference to this cotton-burning business. All without exception are violently opposed to it, and in consequence much indignation has been evinced. It is even said that some of the guerrillas sent out for the purpose have met with such opposition that they have had to confess their regret that they were sent on such a thankless errand, while some of the companies have refused to execute orders in this particular, and either permitted it to pass unmolested or else returned back to the camp and made known their refusal.

Still there is some cotton-burning going on. On Wednesday an old man named Jeffers, formerly keeper of three-mile Toll-gate, was caught bringing a bale of cotton to Memphis. The old man abandoned the cotton and took to the woods, pursued by the guerrillas, but at last accounts he had not been captured.

From the vicinity of Hernando we learn that the people are moving back to the interior, taking their negroes and movable property. Indeed, it seems now to be the settled policy of the Confederate Government to compel all owners of negroes to go to the interior out of the way of danger.

Nor do the guerrillas confine themselves to cotton burning and moving back slaves. Whenever they hear of a man picking out his cotton, or the assembling of negroes in force, there they go, and escort them to the rear.

Mr. Griffin, living about six miles from Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, came to town the first of this week and induced a number of negroes and white boys to go out and pick cotton for him. While thus engaged on Tuesday a party of guerrillas came upon the place and made every negro upon it go with them to the interior. Many of the negroes captured were lately on plantations in Mississippi.

THE RIVER.—Boats from below and above arrived yesterday, and report the country along the river perfectly quiet; they neither saw nor heard of any guerrillas along the banks of the river. Persons desirous of traveling may now leave their homes in confidence. The regulation forbidding boats to land, except at military stations, is strictly enforced. Admiral Porter, who was applied to on the subject a couple of days ago, said he could permit no relaxation of the rule. Considerable inconvenience to the country people is the consequence, but the exigencies of the case is considered sufficient cause for stringency on this point.

RIVER CONTINUED.

We publish, this morning, a notice from Gen. Sherman, of great interest to merchants and river men. Three times a week, at least, gunboats will leave Memphis and Cairo, and steamboats may have their protection during their trips, by making application at Memphis or Cairo. Those wishing to take cotton on board will be protected in doing so. The arrangement has been made by Admiral Potter. Boats under convoy, by giving due notice to that effect, will be able to make landings wherever they may desire. The authorities show the will to aid commerce in every possible way, and the arrangement of convoys will be a complete check to the cowardly attack of guerrillas.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

The military commission this morning, disposed of the case of James R. Wray, charged with acting in aid and concert with guerrillas and with giving aid and comfort to and assisting the Confederate Government. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The finding of the Commission—Colonel J. R. Cockrell, President—was: "The commission, after hearing the case of James R. Wray, find the prisoner not guilty of the charges against him, and the Commission further more order that the said James R. Wray be released from custody, and that his bond be cancelled."

PERSONAL.

Among the late arrivals in our city, we notice the special agent of the Treasury Department, Thomas H. Yeatman, Esq. Mr. Yeatman is successor to Mr. Barnitz, promoted, and will reside at Memphis. We hope his associations and business relations with our people will be of the most agreeable kind.

ARRESTED.

Charles Rogers, of the Eighth Missouri regiment, who escaped from the Irving Block Prison, where he was confined on very serious charges, was arrested by the police on Wednesday, in plain clothes, at the Union House, on Second near Beal street.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 30, 1862.
To Commanders of Regiments and Companies in the service of the United States:

Generosity and benevolence to the poor and distressed are characteristic of good soldiers. I tell you that there are many poor families in and about Memphis who, unless aided, will suffer for food, clothing and provisions. Government provides all these to our soldiers bounteously; and I know that by the exercise of reasonable economy every company can and does save a portion of their allowance. What better disposition can be made of a part of this surplus than by giving it to the poor? I recommend to all who have spare bread, flour, meal, rice, coffee, and sugar, or anything needed by poor and sick families, that they send it to the office of the Central Relief Committee, in Jefferson Block, Second street, where it will be received for by an Almoner, and by him distributed to the worthy.

By this process, charity is done to the best advantage.

I know that all our soldiers want to know is how to dispense this charity, and the above method, in my judgment, will accomplish the greatest amount of good.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding,
From the Grenada (Rebel) Appeal.

PETTY FLUNDERING.

A friend from Coahoma county brings us information of the outrages committed by the Federals on the plantation of Hon. Jacob Thompson, a few miles below Friar's Point, on the river. It was so situated that it could not be defended by the partisans, and the consequence is, the marauders have been undisturbed. Our partisans secured a few of the horses and mules, which were reported by Mr. Thompson, but the balance, with all the negroes, were taken off some weeks since. Last week considerable force was engaged in gathering the corn crop—from eight hundred to one thousand acres—and in slaughtering the cattle and hogs. A portion of the buildings, such as were not needed for their own shelter, were destroyed.

UNFAVORABLE NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 21st says: "The War Department received two letters yesterday from Gen. Bragg, which it has not been deemed consistent with the public good to lay before the people. We are, therefore, most unwillingly forced to the conclusion that the news they contain is unfavorable to the cause of the Confederacy, though we hear it stated by persons who have enjoyed a glimpse at the documents, that General Bragg claims a brilliant victory at Perryville, and says he only retreated when he found his communications threatened."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gen. McClellan was, on Saturday, relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac. He is succeeded by Gen. Burnside, and Gen. Hooker has the first command under the latter. In connection with these military changes, we have a report from Washington that an official announcement will be made early this week by Gen. Halleck that will astonish the country. The removal of Gen. McClellan, and the appointment of Gen. Burnside and Hooker, may be taken by the country as a guarantee of a vigorous war policy. The new Commander is a man of admitted ability and great energy.

The Federal forces have taken possession of Warrenton. They met with no resistance. It is reported that the great body of Lee's army crossed the Rappahannock some time since, and is now in Richmond. Whether this is so or not, it is evident that Lee retreated from Winchester before McClellan crossed the Potomac.

The Military Commission appointed to inquire into the Harper's Ferry surrender, are, in their report, very severe upon Gen. Miles, Col. Tom Ford and Gen. McClellan. Gen. Wool is censured for putting Miles in command. The reports that have been in circulation for a day or two past, of an attack upon Nashville by the rebels, had no foundation in fact. The enemy did not attempt anything in the way of fighting in that part of Tennessee at present. They will rather try to get out of the way of Gen. Rosecrans' army, the advance of which has reached Nashville, and the whole of which is in motion.

Gen. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has ordered a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the appointment of Gen. Burnside to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside is a native of Indiana, but he was appointed to the army from Rhode Island.

A dispatch from Washington, via New York, relative to Cabinet changes may or may not be true. The report does not come through a reliable channel; but a reconstruction of the Cabinet is an event likely to occur.

It is stated, in a dispatch from Philadelphia, that Gen. McClellan disobeyed orders from Gen. Halleck, in consequence of which Gen. Lee escaped, and that this was the immediate cause of his removal. It is known at Washington that Gen. Halleck has for some time been strongly favorable to the change that has been made, but the President was slow to discover the military necessity.

Lord Lyons has arrived in this country. From our Washington dispatches it will be seen that there is no probability of any immediate change in the policy of the British Government with reference to the affairs of the United States. The result of the Congressional election, so far as heard from, is as follows:

Administration.	Dem.
Pennsylvania,	15
Ohio,	12
Indiana,	4
Iowa,	7
New York,	14
New Jersey,	1
Delaware,	1
Wisconsin,	5
Massachusetts,	4
Kansas,	10
Minnesota,	1
Michigan,	2
Missouri,	5
Total,	73

The States not included in the above table are Maine, represented now by 6 Republicans; New Hampshire, by 3 Republicans; Vermont, by 3 Republicans; Connecticut, by 2 Republicans and 2 Democrats; California, by 2 Republicans; Oregon, by one Democrat; Maryland, by 5 Union and 1 Democrat; Kentucky, by 4 Union; Western Virginia, by 2 Union. The majority in the House either way will be very small.

It is pretty certain that the Administration will have a majority in the next House.

The Democrats, it is thought, will not be able to elect a United States Senator from New York. In other States in which Senators are to be chosen this winter, the complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

Republican.	Democrat.
Iowa,	Delaware,
Maine,	Indiana,
Massachusetts,	Illinois,
Michigan,	New Jersey,
Minnesota,	Pennsylvania,
Ohio,	Wisconsin,

In Missouri, the Emancipationists are reported to have a majority in the Legislature, and if so, a Senator representing that party will be chosen. Virginia has only one Senator—Carlin. There will probably be no election this winter, the new State not having been admitted into the Union.—Cin. Gazette, 10th.

THE DRAFT.

The State Journal on Saturday contains the following: The order received by the Government distributing the drafted men among the old regiments, which we referred to yesterday morning, does not deprive them of the same privileges that volunteers have in the selection of company officers.

General Order No. 99 of the War Department says, that at the expiration of the time allowed for the drafted men to reach the rendezvous, the commandant shall proclaim the names of the regimental commissioned officers, who shall be designated in accordance with the laws of the respective States, &c.

Between this order and the law of Congress, which says the drafted men shall be organized as other volunteers, there may be a conflict, though the latter rightfully takes precedence.

In the case of our own State troops, both methods have been adopted, at different times. The three months' men were permitted to elect their own officers, though at the present time the Governor appoints all the commissioned officers. There is, therefore, no longer any such privilege granted, either a drafted man or volunteer, as electing his officers.

The order referred to does not conflict with the law of Congress, though it does with specifications under General Order No. 99, in those States whose Statutes grant the drafted man the privilege of voting for the man that is to command him.

The following circular just issued by Gov. Tod, gives the latest particulars relating to the raising of troops and the draft in Ohio:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
COLUMBUS, Oct. 26th 1862.

First—Ohio's quota under the two calls of the President, each for three hundred thousand, was about seventy-four thousand.

Second—This number was duly apportioned among the several townships and districts of the State, numbering fourteen hundred and seventy, assigning to each its just quota to be raised, after giving to each due credit for the force heretofore raised.

Third—Every preparation necessary for the draft was made ready by the 15th of September, but in view of the fact that the loyal people of the State had, to a great extent, been occupied in resisting the rebel raid made upon our southern border, it was considered but an act of justice to them to postpone the draft until the first of October, which was done.

At the date of September 15th, the number subject to draft was 20,427. Between that date and the 1st day of October, about 8,000 of this number volunteered into the three years' service, thus leaving about twelve thousand to be drafted.

Of the eighty-eight counties, about one fourth of them escaped the draft entirely. In the remainder, the work of drafting commenced and was quietly pursued and carefully acquiesced in until completed.

Of the number thus drafted, more than one-half, either in person or by substitute, have since volunteered in the three years' service, and the good work still continues; so that it is now thought that we shall have but three or four thousand demanded of us to be organized into nine months' service.

Of the recruits, about forty-eight thousand have enlisted into new regiments, and the remainder, being about twenty thousand into old regiments.

DAVID TOR, Governor.

Envy increases in exact proportion with fame; the man that makes a character makes enemies. A radiant genius calls forth swarms of peevish, biting, stinging insects, just as the sunshine awakens a world of flies.